(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main reason for decline in collections from these taxes is a reduction in rate of excise duty by 4% on non-petroleum products across the board as announced on 07th December 2008 and further reduction of excise duty rate on non-petroleum products from 10% to 8% and service tax rate from 12% to 10% as announced on 24th Feb.2009. These reductions were made as part of the economic stimulus package to boost the Indian economy affected by global melt down. The reduction in excise duty rates has also affected customs duty collection on account of reduced revenue from additional customs duty, commonly know as Counter Vailing Duty (CVD) on imports.

Internal debt scenario

1245. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total internal debt was pegged at Rs. 3,60,000 crore for 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such debt, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the estimated debt for the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The internal debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs.23,56,939.58 crore as per Budget Estimates 2009-2010. The total debt (Internal debt, external debt and other liabilities) of the Government of India is estimated at Rs.34,95,152 crore as per Budget Estimates 2009-2010. This does not include the State Governments debt.

(b) The details of the total debt of the Government of India as per Budget Estimates 2009-2010 is as under:

Amount in Rupees crore

1. Internal Debt	
(a) Market Loans	17,66,897.03
(b) Treasury Bills	1,97,882.23
(c) Market Stabilization Scheme	50,000.00
(d) Special Securities converted into Marketable Securities	97,626.70
(e) Securities against small savings	2,09,878.00
(f) Others	34,655.62
TOTAL (a+b+c+d+e+f)	1,37,680.69

2.	***External Debt**	1,37,680.69
3.	**Other Liabilities** (National Small Savings Fund, State Provident Funds etc.)	10,00,531.73
	GRAND TOTAL (TOTAL 1+2+3)	34,95,152.00

*Balance according to Book Value.

(c) Total estimated debt of the 28 States including an amount of Rs.1,26,996 crore pertaining to Andhra Pradesh, is Rs. 14,51,026 crore as on March 31,2009. The loans of the State Governments are primarily to finance the developmental programmes. The break-up of State-wise debt is as follows:-

Amount in Rupees crore

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,26,996
2.	Bihar	53,277
3.	Chhattisgarh	16,317
4.	Goa	7,118
5.	Gujarat	1,03,674
6.	Haryana	32,062
7.	Jharkhand	26,407
8.	Karnataka	64,992
9.	Kerala	64,801
10.	Madhya Pradesh	61,370
11.	Maharashtra	1,76,730
12.	Orissa	44,666
13.	Punjab	60,081
14.	Rajasthan	83,051
15.	Tamil Nadu	84,825
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1,88,197
17.	West Bengal	1,46,563
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,331
19.	Assam	21,532
20.	Himachal Pradesh	21,283
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	24,800

22.	Manipur	4,806
23.	Meghalaya	3,278
24.	Mizoram	3,634
25.	Nagaland	3,836
26.	Sikkim	2,036
27.	Tripura	5,647
28.	Uttarakhand	15,713
	TOTAL	14,51,026

(d) The projections of total debt (internal debt, external debt and other liabilities) of Government of India for the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 as stated in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement laid before Parliament as part of the budget documents in July 2009, are given below:

Amount in Rupees

Year	Amount
2010-2011	39,54,671
2011-2012	42,54,620

Issues discussed at G-20 Summit at Pittsburg

1246. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the important issues that were taken up during G-20 Pittsburgh summit which concluded, recently;

(b) whether Global Crisis Management was one of the items discussed there;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Pittsburgh marked the emergence of G-20 as the premium forum for international Economic Co-operation replacing G-7; and

(e) whether Government is satisfied with the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The G-20 Leaders' Summit in Pittsburgh discussed the following issues:

1. Framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth
2. Progress and priorities on strengthening the International Financial Regulatory Systems
3. Reforms in the International Financial Institutions